

SCENES AT THE OUTDOOR HORSE SHOW AT LENOX.



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

MRS. GIRAUD FOSTER, MRS. MONTGOMERY HARE, MRS. CROWNINSHIELD.

Lenox regards the annual race meet as the beginning of its autumn season, which in spite of the great summer popularity that has come to it in recent years still remains the most important season. There was a time when the mountain town knew little gaiety until the months with it began. But that was in the days of the old Lenox, whose passing is regretted by some of the visitors to the Berkshire resort in the earlier period.

Lenox gaieties reach their height at the fall races which are held on the old track at Lenox, Pittsfield and Stockbridge, Tyburnham and Lee contribute their share of the visitors. From an early hour in the morning all the roads in the Berkshires seem to lead to the racetrack. There are few four-in-hands to be seen nowadays. The motor cars of course predominate in overwhelming majority.

They are lined up along the racetrack. Luncheon is served in them or on the grass in the enclosure. Trained servants unobtrusively tempt hamper. Champagne bottles pop and there is always every variety of drink for the men in the club tent on the lawn.

Expert riders come from all points in the East to compete in the gentlemen's races. Every country house is filled and dinners follow the races, which are preceded on the evening before the meet by the hunt ball. Then there is nearly always a dance at one house or another, to which Lenox and all its guests are invited.

Electrified Ohio.

From the Independent.

Last year there were in the United States 38,812 miles of electric street, elevated and interurban railway. Ohio had 4,450 miles, New York and Pennsylvania 3,300 each, Massachusetts 2,049, Illinois 2,821, California 2,432 and Indiana 2,281. No other State had more than 1,000.



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

MRS. HENRY P. JAUQUES AND MISS KATE CARY.



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

"AMONG THOSE PRESENT."



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

PETER HAUCK, JR., RIDING ESSEX B.



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

PLAYS WITHOUT WORDS.

At Least the Writer Provides None, but the Actors Supply Plenty.

No play is ever given in the Yiddish theatres of New York without a prompter who is hidden in a box, front center. His voice is heard from the nose of the curtain to the fall. The Yiddish actor never takes the trouble to memorize his lines, he depends upon the prompter.

A wag of the Yiddish Radio once said: "You get double your money's worth in the Yiddish theatre; you hear the play twice, once from the prompter, without action, and again from the players, with too much action."

This dependence upon the prompter, gave rise to another system, which was the vogue at one time in the Yiddish music halls. Melodramas full of action were given in these halls. Words were of secondary importance. The result was the wordless play.

It was invented by a hard pressed music hall dramatist who, according to the American Hebrew, once had no time to write the text of a melodrama his company was expected to give the following week. He called the players together and said:

"My dear colleagues I have here the plot of your melodrama for next week, but I haven't the time to write out the words. I leave it to all of you. Got your own words to fit the characters you are to play?"

The players entered into the game with zeal, extemporized the text, went through the movements and gave a rattling good, although rough, performance of the melodrama. They knew the action, took orders where to stand from the prompter and contributed the dialogue from what they remembered of former plays. The audience liked it. They said there was something fresh about it.

One of those wordless plays was given last winter on the East Side by a troupe of experienced barnstormers. At the end of each act the villain was worse. Jewish audiences will not permit villainy to triumph even for the space of one act. But in the following act the villain was always at his work again just as if nothing had happened. The actors supplied the text and it contained samples of dialogue from every melodrama ever played in a music hall.

The difficulty was to keep the melodrama within bounds. At 10 o'clock the first act was finished. At quarter past 11 the curtain fell on the second act, and there began a visible effort to cut down the dialogue and get to the action. The villain proved the stumbling block in the way of progress. He seemed to insist on having all the



Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

MRS. HARRIS FAHNESTOCK AND MRS. FRANCES WARE.

text he could provide himself with. He took every opportunity to deliver a speech. He refused to be hurried. Alone on the stage, he clung to it, gnashing his teeth, putting first one way, then another to get the girl, and only by the interference of the other players could they get in their share of the performance. In the third act all the players but the villain hurried through their lines. But they had not reckoned with their host. He insisted on torturing the

poor hero, whispering to him what he intended to do with his sweetheart once he, the hero, was out of the way. Finally the prompter threw a padded club straight at the obstreperous player, laid him flat on the stage and signalled to the rescuers to come in. It spotted a fine effect which had been scheduled for the third act, but art had to be sacrificed in the interest of progress. In the next act the villain had little to do, but he looked darkly at the rest of

TRAINING OF A MARQUESE.

How a Great Lady of the Eighteenth Century Was Brought Up.

When a child was brought up in the eighteenth century, it was brought up in a very different way from the way in which it is brought up in the nineteenth century. The child was brought up in a very different way from the way in which it is brought up in the nineteenth century. The child was brought up in a very different way from the way in which it is brought up in the nineteenth century.

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stating especially of dolls, were as much belittled as herself, possessed hard red cheeks and gaudy clothes and were so large as to be inconvenient to carry. Yet no good eighteenth-century mother of dolls would have dreamed of walking out in the park with her governess unaccompanied by her waxen babies. The children were taught their numbers very carefully by their mother, who made them read books of advice as to the best way of eating boiled eggs, of serving glasses of lemonade and of breaking their bread carefully at table.

A child at that time was taken to stiff balls d'enfants, driving there in her carriage gorgeously attired, her hair decked with feathers, her person with jewelry, a coquettish bouquet fixed on her left shoulder, scented, powdered, rouged and artificial to her finger tips.

The little daughter was encouraged to carry her mother's outstretched hand, delicate and white and glittering with rings, to say, "How are you, chere maman?" to obey the answer, "Kiss me, ma petite, and then run away and enjoy yourself as much as you can," with an added remark, addressed sotto voce to the visitor, "Isn't she darling? I can hardly bear my lovely child out of my sight."

All this does not go to make up an efficient, rational or even intellectual bringing up. But Emilie, the future Marquise du Chatelet, with whom we are here concerned, was more lucky than the average young girl of gentle birth of her time.

The great Voltaire has written that "she knew by rote the most beautiful passages in Horace, Virgil and Lucan and all the philosophical works of Cicero were familiar to her."

Tulips for Room Decoration.

From the Garden.

Tulips are much more valuable for room decoration than are the large, flowered hydrangeas. They have not the heavy, overpowering odor of the latter and the lovely tints harmonize well with almost any kind of furnishings.

As tulips, like many other bulbous plants, the tulip delivers hard forcing, and so, the earlier in season the tulips are forced up, the more slowly hard they become and the better will be the results. A good number of tulips should be placed in each pot, as it is a fairly large mass that is most effective. If required for cutting, large numbers may very well be placed in boxes of food soil and treated in the same manner as the pots.

the company, stormed and raged when the handcuffs were put on his wrists, and showed that he would have wrecked the plot if he had had the opportunity.

As will be seen, the wordless play has its drawbacks. It does not lend itself to the lover of symmetrical acts. Scenes are padded out where they are not needed. Vital action is shunted over to a later time, and the plot is at the mercy of the cleverness or stupidity of any one player. At any rate the music hall has recovered from its liking for the wordless play, and the prompter, with his text, now rules even the music hall actor.

THE GAME OF NOBBIE.

Description of a Novel Sport Enjoyed by Canadian Boys.

The game of nobbie, as described by a Manitoba correspondent of the Circle, requires two teams of five each. Goal keeper, back, right wing, left wing and forward (or centre). A goal, made of two posts five feet high set six feet apart and connected by a bar at the top, is stationed at each end of an oblong field, say 300x50 yards, or smaller even.

The players are armed with nobbie sticks, which are of oak the size of broom handles and a yard long. The playing end is nearly pointed and in it is driven a nail, the head being filed off, leaving only half of the nail protruding. The nobbies are made of two pieces of one inch rubber hose one and one-half inches long, tied to the ends of a string that measures six inches between the rings.

The game consists in keeping the nobbies off the ground and carrying or throwing them through the goal. Each half is thirty minutes and the total goals make the score.

The teams line up with goal keeper at goal, the forward about twenty feet in front, the back about half way between and the wings about ten feet to left and right of the forward. The referee throws the nobbie in air midway of the field and the game is on.

Forwards play anywhere, wings also, excepting that they must keep on the left and right of the forward, according to their points. The back helps check assaults on the goal and attacks only when the whole team, except goal keeper, makes a rush attack. The goal keeper stays in goal except when he must advance to stop the nobbie.

Rough play and all striking or tripping with the sticks are absolutely forbidden. The referee has complete control of the game. A score of goals is made. The stick must not be pushed through the rings and the string must not be twisted onto the stick. The stick is held in one hand only. It is allowable to wrap the handle end so as to get a better grip.

CLASSIFIED AMERICANS.

Only One-tenth of the Population Said to Be of Unmixed Descent.

From the Circle.

The population of the United States may be classified thus: Natives of unmixed descent, 1-10; negroes, 1-10; natives of foreign parentage, 1-10; natives of naturalized parentage, 6-10; aliens, 1-10.

The original American stock was English, a scattering of Scotch and Irish, more of Dutch and a little French and Scandinavian. The proportion of any of these strains in the American of to-day in unmixed descent from before the War of the Revolution will determine his approximation to a purely blood standard of American nativity. The preponderance of population is of whites having one or more of these strains in their blood, the majority of such being able to trace descent by one and the other to original settlers.

Since 1820 over 28,000,000 aliens have immigrated to this country, the vast majority of whom never returned to their native land. But the intermixture of immigrants with natives and their descendants was negligible as a factor in census figures until after the War of the Rebellion. Until that time the population was counted as natives, colored and foreign born. In the ninth census (1870) the classification of native whites gave place to native whites of native parentage and included the descendants of all white persons born in the United States indiscriminately.

Of the 28,000,000 aliens who have immigrated to this country one-fourth came prior to the war of 1861. And of the 21,000,000 who have landed since that period over one-half arrived during the last fifteen years. Up then to 1865 the major part of the immigration was from the British Isles, Ireland principally, Germany and Scandinavia, with a small but steady stream from France and Switzerland and scattering groups from most other European countries.

Since that year the arrivals from those countries, excepting Scandinavia, have greatly decreased and the bulk of immigration has been from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, and chiefly from the least advanced portions of those domains, the Russian Jew, the southern Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Pole and Slovak, with many Greeks and Japanese and even Mexicans.

Our British Customers.

From the Independent.

Nearly one-half of the manufactured products of the United States (\$274,000,000 out of a total of \$571,000,000) go to British territory.